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1	8,667,118	5,327
2	8,629,111	5,370
3	8,610,111	5,381
4	8,596,111	5,381
5	8,581,111	5,381
6	8,566,111	5,381
7	8,551,111	5,381
8	8,536,111	5,381
9	8,521,111	5,381
10	8,506,111	5,381
11	8,491,111	5,381
12	8,476,111	5,381
13	8,461,111	5,381
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21	8,341,111	5,381
22	8,326,111	5,381
23	8,311,111	5,381
24	8,296,111	5,381
25	8,281,111	5,381
26	8,266,111	5,381
27	8,251,111	5,381
28	8,236,111	5,381
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30	8,206,111	5,381
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33	8,161,111	5,381
34	8,146,111	5,381
35	8,131,111	5,381
36	8,116,111	5,381
37	8,101,111	5,381
38	8,086,111	5,381
39	8,071,111	5,381
40	8,056,111	5,381
41	8,041,111	5,381
42	8,026,111	5,381
43	8,011,111	5,381
44	7,996,111	5,381
45	7,981,111	5,381
46	7,966,111	5,381
47	7,951,111	5,381
48	7,936,111	5,381
49	7,921,111	5,381
50	7,906,111	5,381
51	7,891,111	5,381
52	7,876,111	5,381
53	7,861,111	5,381
54	7,846,111	5,381
55	7,831,111	5,381
56	7,816,111	5,381
57	7,801,111	5,381
58	7,786,111	5,381
59	7,771,111	5,381
60	7,756,111	5,381
61	7,741,111	5,381
62	7,726,111	5,381
63	7,711,111	5,381
64	7,696,111	5,381
65	7,681,111	5,381
66	7,666,111	5,381
67	7,651,111	5,381
68	7,636,111	5,381
69	7,621,111	5,381
70	7,606,111	5,381
71	7,591,111	5,381
72	7,576,111	5,381
73	7,561,111	5,381
74	7,546,111	5,381
75	7,531,111	5,381
76	7,516,111	5,381
77	7,501,111	5,381
78	7,486,111	5,381
79	7,471,111	5,381
80	7,456,111	5,381
81	7,441,111	5,381
82	7,426,111	5,381
83	7,411,111	5,381
84	7,396,111	5,381
85	7,381,111	5,381
86	7,366,111	5,381
87	7,351,111	5,381
88	7,336,111	5,381
89	7,321,111	5,381
90	7,306,111	5,381
91	7,291,111	5,381
92	7,276,111	5,381
93	7,261,111	5,381
94	7,246,111	5,381
95	7,231,111	5,381
96	7,216,111	5,381
97	7,201,111	5,381
98	7,186,111	5,381
99	7,171,111	5,381
100	7,156,111	5,381

Largest Daily and Sunday circulation in Salt Lake proved by investigation.

## SUMMER JUNKETS.

Owing to the fact that the extra session of congress was prolonged into the summer, the usual congressional junkets at the expense of Uncle Sam will be fewer—perhaps. There has been much activity among the senators and representatives in the direction of these pleasant little outings, and some of the statesmen are already entrained and headed for Seattle, various other points to be visited on the way. The first party, the senate irrigation committee, is on the way to the west and the others are preparing to start as soon as possible. The director of the reclamation service and the secretary of the interior will join the party somewhere in the north-west. At Seattle, after viewing the irrigation models on display at the exposition, the contingent will break up into sub-committees, which will inspect irrigation projects more at leisure.

The waterways commission, with Senator Burton of Ohio at the head, has sailed for Europe in search of ideas. In addition to Burton the members of the party are Senators Gallinger, Piles and Smith of Michigan, and Simmons, Wanger, Sparkman and Moon. The plans of the monetary commission are not perfected as yet. Several of its members, however, soon will sail for Europe.

The Indian affairs committee of the senate is scheduled to investigate the conditions of the Indians of Wisconsin. Senator Clapp of Minnesota, its chairman, will call upon the members to assemble at Chicago soon to begin work. Added to the various excursions which Uncle Sam is providing will be a jolly trip to Honolulu, to be participated in mainly by the house committee on naval affairs.

The Hawaiian legislature has extended an invitation and is providing the wherewithal to put the junket through. Representative Foss, chairman of the naval affairs committee, will not take the trip owing to illness in his family.

President Taft has had \$25,000 put into his purse for traveling expenses in addition to having his salary raised, and will soon take wing. The New York Globe grows sarcastic over the matter and emits the following:

"We are beginning to understand what sacrifices were made by our honorable statesmen through their protracted stay at Washington. If they wrangled and delayed they paid for it. This is clear from the news touching on and appertaining to the dispersal.

"One bunch of senators and representatives, members of the waterways committee, are off for Europe at government expense to study European conditions. Paris, London and Switzerland—these are the places to learn the facts. The irrigation committee, comprising another group of wearied congressmen, is off, also at government expense, to investigate the dams and ditches of the west. Senator Carter of Montana, as chairman, is a sort of host, and the word has gone out quietly that it is proposed to have a better time than when attending a congressional funeral. No excursion to Panama is now planned—this will come later, when the isthmus is cooler, perhaps about Christmas. And the whole army of Chautauqua lecturers are hot-footing to keep what remains of their profitable engagements. Champ Clark almost wept the other day as he told of the thousands he had lost from his enforced absence from the lecture platform. It's not all money and it's not all jam to be a statesman and to tinker trifles in the latitude and longitude of Washington when the thermometer is above 90.

"Congressmen are Spartans. The wolf may gnaw, but they give no sign. But we faintly gather what has been endured. At the junket deferred the heart grows sick. No one is able to describe the anguish Washington felt as June faded into July and July into August with no adjournment."

Let the tail go with the hide. Why should we mourn the expenditure of a few hundred thousand, more or less? Congress has generously provided for the issuance of great gobs of interest-bearing bonds, and so long as the money lasts let joy be unconfined.

Ballinger and Pinchot are engaged in a death struggle. One of the two will soon be officially dead.

## A COMING STRUGGLE.

The uprising in Mexico was somewhat premature, but it may be taken as a forerunner of what is to happen down there when President Diaz is gathered to his fathers and the struggle for the presidency of the country begins. Diaz has ruled Mexico with a rod of iron, but whether he can select his successor and transmit his authority is a question which only the future can decide. Ramon Corral is the man on whose shoulders the mantle of Diaz is destined to fall if that "grand old man" can bring it about. General Reyes has many followers and will not tamely submit if an attempt be made to thrust him aside without an appeal to the people. Of Corral and his attempt to turn the tide of public opinion in his favor Current Literature says:

"The insinuating geniality of his deportment and the perpetual effervescence of his humor differentiate Ramon Corral from the rest of those makers of modern Mexico upon whom Porfirio Diaz leans. More than any one in the splendid official life of the capital, Ramon Corral, thanks to a combination of unusual capacity with unusual character, has distinguished the ancient aristocratic mode of provincial sovereignty. Time was when Porfirio Diaz himself could dare nothing against the ruler of a state. Now Corral happens to be the state from which Corral hails. In his young manhood, as an impetuous but diligent and judicious journalist, Ramon Corral waged fierce contests with the territorial aristocrat who swayed the destinies of his native state. That was some thirty years back, when Mexico was made up of fiefs, owned wholly by 'caudillos' or men of influence and means, men who regarded a state as large as Sonora in the light of a personal appanage. The authority of the president of the republic was set at naught in Sonora. Then it was that Ramon Corral thundered in one newspaper article after another against irresponsible power. Then, too, he developed that capacity for disappearing at the right time which has saved him in more than one political crisis. Diaz is said to have helped Corral with money and official recognition at a time when the president sorely needed aid in his own efforts to metamorphose Mexico from a group of separated and contending provinces into that administrative unit which is so admirable a thing for the European investor to contemplate."

There is a movement in Wall street at the present time, powerful influences being at the back of it, to force some of the leading securities to the highest possible level and unload as many of them as possible at the top figures. The banking house of Henry Clews is conservative at all times and gives the following advice to speculators:

"Now that the tariff is settled the sentimental effect will prove beneficial, although practically the tariff makes no difference whatever to business in general. No very important changes have been made either downward or upward, the net result of the new bill being practically a victory for the 'stand-paters.' For some time past our manufacturing interests recognized that they had but little to fear from any downward revision, and have consequently gone ahead with little regard to the tariff situation. For this reason the new tariff will have little influence upon general business other than the sentimental effect of relief from agitation. Such troubles as come from the new measure will be chiefly those relating to its administration.

"Stock market operations must still be conducted with great precaution. It is not impossible that prices may be forced to a still higher point, but it should be recognized that values are already unwarrantably high and that the big holders are quietly distributing their surplus upon every advance. The activity and weakness of the market whenever good news is forthcoming—signaling the tariff bill, for instance—are highly suggestive. The outlook is certainly encouraging and prevailing optimism cannot be ignored, yet all the good features discernible have been pretty well discounted. A distributive market, such as the present one appears to be, holds many opportunities for the nimble operator for quick in and out trading. It is reasonable to assume that the tactics of the past (such as marking up sharply first one stock and then another) will again be used in an endeavor to aid, as well as disguise, the liquidation which will be attempted in other departments of the list. Quick in and out operations on the long side, however, should be entered into with care, for we are still of the opinion that clam digging is unprofitable at high tide."

According to Dr. Fletcher, "the bed-bug should be welcomed as a friend rather than a foe." That's all right, doctor, but no friend will wake you up in the still hours of the night just for friendship's sake and strike you for a meal.

What little money and securities Heinze has left isn't safe even in the bank. Every one takes a kick at the man when he's down.

There were some pretty lively old veterans in the line of march. Many a younger man would have dropped out.

The Alabama legislature has approved the income tax amendment to the constitution. Thus far the vote is unanimous.

Free trade for the Filipinos. High protective tariff for the Americans. It's a case of whipsaw.

The coming of President Taft will be the next event of importance. It's a great summer in Salt Lake.

Several roosters were carried in the line of march, but the grizzled warriors were all game chickens half a century ago. In fact, they are now.

The Japanese ambassador has started home. Ta-ta, Takahira.

MUST BE REAL THING.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Rectifiers are prohibited from making wine mash and using it for the production of compound liquors, in an order issued today by the acting commissioner of internal revenue.

The practice of rectifiers making a wine mash and using it for the stated purpose of producing home-made wines, has been in existence several years. In future wine mash will have to be used on distillery premises.

BANK RAIDED BY ROBBERS.

Fiume, Hungary, Aug. 11.—The General Credit Bank of Fiume was raided today by three Russians, who shot down the cashier and rifled the safe of \$3,000. The men then fled to the street, where they stood off their pursuers with revolvers.

A policeman, however, succeeded in knocking down the man who was carrying the loot, but the other two escaped. All the money was recovered. The man taken into custody gave the name of Salomona Klenovskii and said he was an electrician from Odessa.

BLERIOT ASKS OFFER.

Seattle, Aug. 11.—Louis Blériot, the French aviator, has asked the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, through his agent, for an offer for an exhibition with the aeroplane in which he made his famous flight across the English channel. The exposition management, in answer to Blériot's request, has offered him an appropriation of \$25,000 for a contest between Blériot and the Wright brothers, but the latter have not accepted.

## EXPOSITION VISITORS.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 11.—The Worcester, Mass., board of trade excursion to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, comprising 100 persons, on a special train under charge of John L. Swall, arrived here today at 1 o'clock. They will spend fair grounds, the day being Worcester day.

Concerts by the Board of Trade Gleec were given in the auditorium this afternoon and tonight.

BROTHER SHUT OUT.

Oakland, Cal., Aug. 11.—Mrs. Sarah J. Nichols, a wealthy widow, married today to C. S. Smith of this city, and immediately following the ceremony moved to the city of San Francisco. Her new husband is a partner in the firm of Nichols & Smith, which is one of the largest of the city.

Concerts by the Board of Trade Gleec were given in the auditorium this afternoon and tonight.

FIRE IN TUNNEL.

Lynnbrook, Va., Aug. 11.—Fire in the big railroad tunnel on the new line around the city today caused great excitement, and the flames in the overhead timbering were seen for miles around the city. The tunnel is 1,200 feet long. A change of wind twice drove the firemen out of the tunnel.

WICKERSHAM'S OFFICE.

New York, Aug. 11.—During the stay of Attorney General Wickersham at Cedarhurst, L. I., where he will pass the rest of the summer, an office for the transaction of business as the department of justice will be maintained at 41 West Forty-fourth street in this city, where Mr. Cole, Mr. Wickersham's chief clerk, will be in charge.

MURDER SUSPECTED.

Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 11.—The burned body of Mrs. Carrie Bresnan was found in the ruins of her home, after it had been destroyed by fire. The police are endeavoring to trace the murderer. Cook and the woman were quarreling during the evening.

ROBBERY THE MOTIVE.

San Francisco, Aug. 11.—The body of Robert J. Little, who is believed to have been murdered on the outskirts of the city last week, was buried today in the Oakland cemetery. James E. Little, who brought his brother's remains from Nevada, said that robbery was the motive of the crime.

WILL MAKE BUST OF TAFT.

New York, Aug. 11.—It was learned today that Gibson, the sculptor, has received a commission to make a bust of President Taft. Mr. Gibson will return from his trip to Europe in a few days, and it is understood he will go to Beverly to execute the commission.

HABES CORPUS DENIED.

Los Angeles, Aug. 11.—J. H. Mackie, the Columbus, O., merchant arrested here several days ago on the charge of being an inactive member of the Chicago syndicate, today denied a writ of habeas corpus and will be taken east at once.

NEW FOREIGN MINISTER.

Bogota, Aug. 11.—Carlos Calderon today assumed the ministry of foreign affairs in the new Gonzalez-Valencia cabinet. He was previously reported that Marco Suarez would be foreign minister.

ALABAMA PROHIBITION BILL.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 11.—The senate today passed the prohibition bill, which prohibits the sale of liquor to the people at a special election to be held within the next ninety days. Governor Comer will sign the bill.

WILKIE DECLINES.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—John E. Wilkie, chief of the federal secret service bureau, today declined to accept the position of chief of police for Chicago.

IMPOSSIBLE TASK.

Copenhagen, Aug. 11.—Count Frijs today informed King Frederik X. after consultation with his political friends he found it impossible to form a new cabinet.

NEAR-BEER PROHIBITED.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 11.—Near-beer was voted out of the state of Georgia by the passage of a bill by the Georgia legislature, which prohibits the use of near-beer.

## AMERICA IN THE PHILIPPINES

XI—COMMERCE AND MATERIAL PROGRESS.  
By Frederic J. Haskin.

Manila—Notwithstanding the zeal and competency of the American administration in the Philippines, the islands have not greatly prospered in a material sense in the past decade. The readjustment of the tariff laws, and the full opening of the markets of the United States to certain Philippine staples is expected to have a wholesome effect upon business, but as a matter of fact the islands are only partly responsible for conditions in business, and its revision can only partly aid in building up prosperity.

Since the restoration of the ten provinces upon the people of Egypt has been a people suffered a greater variety of disasters than have befallen the Philippines. War is the most destructive engine in the hands of mankind, and the Philippines have felt its devastation cruelly. When it is remembered that in required thirty years for the states of the Union which formed the Confederacy to regain their ante-bellum condition, it is not surprising that the Philippines, which were alone, the effect of a more terrible kind of war upon a community far less susceptible to reorganization may be imagined.

The war in the Philippines began in 1893, when Aguinaldo captured the revolution against Spain. It is estimated that the revolution cost the Philippines \$100,000,000. The average annual value of exports was about \$30,000,000. Under American civil government the average annual exports were about \$20,000,000. The record for the current year probably will show a great reduction on account of the slump in the price of hemp, which forms more than half of the total exports of the islands.

This showing is much better than many critics of the American regime expect to show. It is due to the fact that the fact remains that the sugar, tobacco and rice industries of the islands do not approach their former prosperity. This is due to the fact that the rice culture for that of hemp, but it is largely chargeable to the devastation by war and to the loss of the islands.

Sugar production in the islands is in a most primitive condition, and much capital would be required to develop it. The islands are now producing sugar for export to Hawaii, Cuba or other cane sugar producing countries of today. The tobacco industry also needs capital and intelligent supervision. A free trade arrangement with the United States will aid both sugar and tobacco, but the improvement will come slowly.

The islands are now importers of rice, although fifty years ago they raised more than they consumed. All commercial property seems to await the introduction of foreign capital, and a foreign loan, with its customary timidity, will not come until it is assured of the future intentions of the American government with regard to the Philippines. National progress under such conditions will be very slow—as slow as it was in the southern states after the war.

There is a genuine and lively hope of great things in the Philippines—a confident expectation of a golden future. One may not hear much of it among the banks and the great importing and exporting merchants of Manila, for many of them are given over to discussing hard money and tight money. They cannot be blamed for the business man has had rough going in the Philippines for the past year or two. But if one goes out into the retail merchants of Manila, or talks to those salesmen who have made a tour of the provinces, he finds a great optimism.

These retail merchants say that the Philippines needs are increasing by leaps and bounds. They need more clothing, more furniture, more machinery, more tools, more everything. The result is an increase in the production of the islands, and an increase in the demand for imported goods. One retailer said: "The Filipino will not save money; he must spend it. Unless there is something he wishes at the moment he will not work. He is making him industrious by tempting him with luxuries. It is a philanthropic mission with material profit for everybody concerned."

No doubt the business of the islands has suffered somewhat from politics, men forerunners by the government. But it is not by the government. It is by the people. Their places will be taken by the younger generation, and within ten years from now the normal status of interior commerce will be restored. It always takes a long time to recover from the effects of a devastating war and to make adjustment to an entirely new social order.

The government at Washington has been slow, perhaps, to grant the Philippines tariff encouragement, but it has otherwise done all it could do for the islands. The government has been slow to do as it likes, has greatly facilitated commerce in the archipelago. Subsidies have been granted to inter-island steamship lines, the government telegraph and inter-island cable services have been extended, and the government has constructed and highways have been built.

It is due to this activity on the part of the Manila government, approved by the administration at Washington, that the commerce of the Philippines has actually increased under American rule despite the great hardships to interior production and foreign disposal. There is no reason to believe that these policies will be continued in force. At the present moment the low price of hemp causes a gloomy shadow over every prospect in the Philippines, but such things are a portion of every country. With more advantageous tariff regulations, and with constantly increasing agricultural development, it is probable that the Philippines will show a gradually increasing business each year. But there is no hope for great prosperity and wide development without foreign capital, and this awaits a decision as to the probable future of the Philippine government.

TOMORROW—America in the Philippines. XIII—American Philippine Policy.

DOUBLE-TRACKING ROAD.

Seattle, Aug. 11.—The Northern Pacific railroad has awarded the contract for double-tracking the line between Tacoma and Kalama to the Western Pacific & Minneapolis. The double-tracking is rendered necessary by the contract in which the Northern Pacific is to use the Northern Pacific tracks between Portland and Tacoma. The amount of the contract is approximately \$2,000,000.

Winston Brothers built a great part of the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railway in Montana. It is expected that the double-tracking will be completed within six months.

DEATH OF A HERO.

Vernon, B. C., Aug. 11.—A. A. Hickling, one of the victims of the Okanagan fire yesterday, in which eleven persons lost their lives, met an heroic death. He made two trips into the flames to rescue the children of Mr. Sigel, one of the hotel proprietors, and, hearing of the tragedy, he came in to see the children. He was killed by the flames.

FIRE LOSS OF \$50,000.

Frederic, Kan., Aug. 11.—A fire of unknown origin starting in an unoccupied building early today wiped out the entire business section of the town. The loss was estimated at \$50,000. A time the entire town was threatened by the fire, but the fire was finally controlled by a fight lasting four hours. About half the loss was covered by insurance. Work on the rebuilding of the burned district will be started at once.

ESPERANTO CONGRESS.

Chautauque, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The Esperanto congress today decided to hold the executive headquarters of the American Esperanto association from Chautauque, N. Y., to the city of New York, at the meeting of the sixth international congress in that city next November.

SMALLPOX IN MEXICO.

Mexico City, Aug. 11.—An epidemic of smallpox has again broken out along the borders separating the republics of Mexico and Guatemala. According to reports today scores of deaths and an appalling condition exist on the Guatemalan side of the Mexican-Guatemalan border, and a vigorous quarantine is being maintained.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Dudley of Ringgold are in town for a visit of a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. George Harlan of Fremont, Neb., have been visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Dren.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Dudley of Ringgold are in town for a visit of a few days.

## LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF PARADE.

Continued from Page 1.

More grandly than did the simple citizen soldiers of America. And more—no spectator who reviewed the passing of these old veterans, but gathered round their parade with new devotion to the ideals that are the peculiar glory of our nationalism.

In striking contrast to the